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A PLEA

FOR

THE WEST.

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Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them.

BOSTON :

SAMUEL H. PARKER, NO. 164, WASHINGTON-STREET.

1827.

From John Hall
85162
Dec. 13, 1868.

AN APPEAL

IN BEHALF OF RELIGION AND LEARNING IN OHIO.

The undersigned entreats to be heard a few words touching the interests of our common beloved country in general, and of the Western states, and Ohio in particular. His story will be short; but as he trusts, worth the hearing.

It is well known that the progress of settlement at the west has hitherto far outstripped the means of religion and learning. A few years ago Ohio was a wilderness; no trace of civilized man was seen in all her extended forests. That state is now inhabited by a million of immortal souls. As with a mighty stream, collecting itself from all quarters of the world, the western country has been overspread ere those who were left behind were aware that the settlement had commenced.

But in making this sudden transition from an old to a new world; a transition which for its extent and celerity is unexampled in the history of man, impossibilities could not be effected. The means of perpetuating the science and piety of his forefathers could not be obtained, nor continued, while every man had, not only to pay into the treasury of the United States, frequently his last dollar for the soil under his feet, but to contend with the manifold difficulties of subduing the forest; difficulties which undermine and destroy the natural constitution of more than one generation before they are entirely overcome. To institute schools, build colleges and churches, and maintain ministers of the gospel, in any degree adequate to the great necessity, during the continuance of this vast work, was literally impossible, and experience has witnessed the sad consequences. The son, save in very few instances, knows not, nor, unless something more is speedily done, is he ever like to know what his father knew. A deterioration both in knowledge and religion takes place, too painful to describe.

Placed by the providence of God over a portion of the Christian community in Ohio, and feeling for their welfare, the undersigned deemed himself in duty bound to do something in his humble sphere for the common good, in trying to remedy and prevent these dreadful evils, *ignorance* and *irreligion*. How

was this to be effected? To advise his people to send their sons into the old settlements, many hundred miles away, for their education, literary or religious, would have been to advise them to impossibilities, or, in their straitened circumstances, to measures almost ruinous. To say that none should be educated but such as would go to the Eastern institutions for their learning, where the expenses, in comparison with those which would be required in the West, would be as three is to one, was equivalent to saying that the whole Western country should be doomed to never-ceasing moral and religious darkness.

To institute a Seminary of learning, therefore, and place it on the spot where it was wanted; where the *sons of the soil* could be educated at an expense within their reach, and in habits suited to their sphere of life, was as necessary as it was reasonable. But how to commence, and whence to draw the means to begin so vast a work, the God of Heaven, who hath the hearts and wills of men and the world itself at his command, alone could tell. Under the weight of this anxious inquiry, and humbly seeking for direction and aid from above, the undersigned turned his attention towards the pious, enlightened, and liberal members of the Church of England.—The reason which sustained the propriety of this measure, rested on this important fact; that, of the number of settlers in Ohio, to whom the undersigned is appointed to minister, a full third were, and are British born subjects: and while these, in common with our own countrymen, mingled in the mighty stream which was populating our Western country, and, by its very rapid and inundating effects, producing a literary and religious famine, it seemed but reasonable that their brethren, in their own immediate parent country, should bear a part in the benevolent work of affording them relief; and never was there a sentiment by the result more fully justified. No sooner was the appeal made unto them, on this ground, than they met and answered it with an open and liberal hand. "Take," said they, "our proportion in full, to accomplish your great and benevolent design; but in so doing, our wishes are appropriate and just: *that what we give, be regarded as a fund to be laid out in lands, or otherwise, for the permanent benefit of this and future generations.*"

It would be unpardonable in the undersigned, while he thus states the munificence and reasonable wishes of our transatlantic brethren, to omit the expressions of Christian piety, charity, and courteousness, which accompanied all their gifts. Frequently was it observed, "that, so far from considering it an unworthy or degrading office to be the bearer of the wants and wishes of their countrymen and fellow-christians, now removed into the new world, they felt themselves honoured, and deemed it a

blessing to be thus applied to, and thus to be the instruments of doing good." Accordingly they gave, and their gifts amount to nearly thirty thousand dollars.

With a heart deeply penetrated by grateful emotions for such unexampled benevolence from a *foreign* fountain, the undersigned would turn with reasonable confidence, and with great respect to his own countrymen : and while he does so, he offers an anxious and fervent prayer to God, that he may find favour in their sight !

He earnestly desires them to consider, that the steps taken by the undersigned have been approved by the Christian world, and by his own community in Ohio, in particular : that the Convention of Ohio, having framed a Constitution and appointed Trustees of the intended Institution in conformity to acknowledged principles, the civil Legislature has established the same as a corporate body : that a tract of land of great intrinsic worth, especially as a future, sure and increasing revenue to the College, has been purchased at a very reduced price, and the Seminary and College unanimously and permanently fixed thereon ; and that for the payment of this land, consisting of 8,000 acres, the funds collected in England have, in a great measure, been pledged.

The result of all this is, *the imperious necessity of obtaining the means to erect the requisite buildings.* That this necessity may appear undisputed, let the greatness of the undertaking and the smallness of the means hitherto obtained, however munificent in themselves, be compared ; and how conspicuous will be the disparity ! What College was ever reared with only 30,000 dollars ? If we saw our buildings *now* erected, and if the funds obtained in England were *now* at interest, the whole would constitute but a *beginning*—but the *foundation* of so great a work. What, then, must be the solicitude of every true Christian and lover of his country, for the fate of this benevolent work, when he is told that the buildings are scarcely *commenced*, and the funds, according to the design of the Donors, are invested more for *permanent* than for *present* use. Was it unreasonable, when the undersigned stipulated with the Benefactors, in England, that, if they whould contribute towards the *permanent* fund, his own country, *America*, would furnish means for the buildings ? To refuse such a condition would have been to bring a stain on his native land. The honour, therefore, of the American name unites with the goodness of the cause in sustaining the fervent hope and humble trust, that this stipulation will be fulfilled. The Ohio Seminary will succeed : Americans will do something to erect the buildings, when their religious brethren in England have done so much for its permanent support.

If it be said that other Colleges and means of Learning are in being at the West, why then cause this Institution to lift up

her voice above the rest for aid ? It is answered.—No disparagement whatever is meant to any other School or College.—Would that all the means of contending with ignorance and vice at the West were tenfold what they are ; and it is in perfect accordance with such a wish that the undersigned would call the attention of his country to *Kenyon College*, in particular, simply, because from its peculiar management on its own domain, the necessary expenses of education, board, &c. are so unusually moderate as to be within the reach of thousands who otherwise never could be educated. What will the public say when they are told that for forty weeks term, all the expenses (except clothing and books) will not exceed, for Students in the Grammar School $60, in the College $70, and at Divinity $50, which is less than one-third of what is common in the Eastern Colleges, and essentially lower than perhaps is to be found in the world. Thus nothing is wanting but the necessary buildings to insure success, and the means to this end are now humbly solicited.

God save our Country from Ignorance and Sin, through Jesus Christ our Lord. PHILANDER CHASE.

Philadelphia, November 21, 1826.

P. S.—Such benevolent persons as find it in their hearts to contribute, are requested to send their benefactions to either of the following gentlemen :—

LEONARD KIP, Esq. President of the North River Bank, New York.
WILLIAM JONES, Esq. Philadelphia.
Com. TINGEY, Washington.
JOSEPH M'NEIL, Esq. New Orleans.
CHARLES SIGOURNEY, Esq. Hartford.
E. A. NEWTON, Esq. Boston.

Books or Apparatus adapted to the elucidation of the Arts and Sciences, will be most gratefully received.

PLAN

OF

KENYON COLLEGE, OHIO.

KENYON COLLEGE, in the diocese of Ohio, was incorporated by the Legislature of that state in January of this present year, and has already commenced its course of literary and theological instruction. The name of this institution was conferred upon it at the suggestion of Bishop Chase, by the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Ohio, as an acknowledgment of gratitude, and a mark of respect to the noble and excellent individual of that name, who has proved himself one of its best friends and most zealous supporters. The name of Kenyon, which is already associated with almost every Christian enterprize in his own country, will thus be handed down to posterity identified with the progress of religion and learning in the West.

The public are already in possession of the highly interesting facts, connected with the visit of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Ohio to England ; his kind reception, and christian entertainment while there ; his return, and the incipient stages of the great work to which he has directed his efforts, and upon which God has been pleased, in his great goodness, to bestow his blessing. The present object is to give a very brief outline of the plan, according to which, it is expected, the college will be conducted.

It is well known to the christian community that the idea of forming a seminary of learning upon christian principles, has been entertained by some of the greatest and best men. The Rev. W. Jones, of Nayland, has written upon the subject, and likewise Bishop Horne, who ardently desired to see an institution established upon this plan. The following sentiments are from the pen of an American writer, who has taken a deep interest in the intellectual and moral improvement of his countrymen. " When I first entered upon a course of academick education, I was filled with surprise. Favoured as I had been with religious instruction, and coming from beneath the roof of a pious parent, I knew not how to account for the almost entire neglect of pious teaching. Instead of being taught to build the superstructure of morals upon Christian faith, I was made to look to the beauty of virtue as exhibited by those who knew not God. Instead of having my eye directed to the great exemplar of the

human family, I was bidden to look at the illustrious men of Greece and Rome. I did look at them. I saw their highest motive was selfish and earthly, and I said within myself, is *this* the way to make me a follower of Jesus ? I was moreover shocked with the impurity of principle and conduct continually presented to my view in classic story. The odes celebrating drunkenness and lust were calculated fatally to mislead, and if I had not been fortified by previous teaching, and by abundant grace, I should scarcely have escaped the dangerous contagion."

Under the influence of feelings such as these, the founders and faculty of Kenyon College, have determined, unawed by popular opinion, to enact its laws, and order its course of study, " according to the Scriptures, and christian faith and ethics." " When I consider (says its Right Rev. President in a late letter to Lord Kenyon,) the vast population in the west of our country, a population every day increasing, and likely to increase even to the extent and denseness of the inhabitants of China ; when I consider that all these may be influenced either to good or bad courses, either to heathenism or to christianity according to the nature and tendency of our public institutions of learning, I cannot but feel the awful responsibility of our present charge, and am incited devoutly to implore the special direction of the Heavenly Will, that all our inceptive steps may promote instead of opposing the Kingdom of the Redeemer."

" If we now begin a college as Bishop Horne and Jones, and such as they would have it begun, on the basis of pure unmixed christainity, if we bar its doors against every heathen author, unless he shall have been rendered subservient to the truths of the Gospel ; if we make it so, as that the Holy Scriptures, shall hold the first station in the Temple of Science, and with their genial rays illumine the minds of all our pupils ; then we may look for a blessing—then we may hope, that God will lift up the light of his countenance upon us, and make us comely as Jerusalem, beautiful as Tirzah, and terrible to the enemies of truth as an army with banners."

In considering an objection, which is anticipated, to the plan of a christian college, upon the principles advanced, the Bishop adds, " It is not intended to extinguish the lamps of heathen literature, but to *outshine* them by the splendour of the *Sun of righteousness.*"

Connected with the college there will be a chapel in which will be stated religious services, and there is a library for the use of students in theology and in the arts, already amounting to nearly fifteen hundred volumes.

The situation of this college is one of the best which can be conceived, for carrying into successful operation the design of its founders. The following sketch is from the pen of one of its

friends in Ohio. "The situation combines more and greater advantages than any with which I am acquainted this side of the Alleghany mountains. It lies within a few miles of the geographical centre of the state, and is among the most valuable lands, and in the most healthy region in Ohio: on which, and on many other local accounts, it is very notable for the foundation of an extensive and public institution. Indeed the God of nature seems to have designed it for this very purpose. There is an abundance and variety of building materials, the best of timber, an inexhaustible quarry of free stone within fifty or sixty rods of the site, and lime stone within half a mile: two thousand acres of the most exuberant soil, nearly half of which is under successful cultivation, two of the most pleasant streams I ever saw, whose perennial waters are transparent at any depth, and on which are three or four excellent mill seats, one of which affords water sufficient to carry four run of stones. The two divisions contain half a township, or eight thousand acres: which, with all these advantages, and the improvements of thirty families, is only two dollars and twenty-five cents per acre, or eighteen thousand dollars for the whole, to be paid in four annual instalments. It is proposed to retain only one half of the tract for a permanent site and domain, which is to be rented by provisional leases to none but moral tenants; so that our youth may not only breathe a healthful air, but move in society virtuous and refined."—

Knox county, in which the college is located, is very near the centre of the state, and is rapidly improving. From the site upon which it is intended to erect the buildings, elevated about two hundred feet above the surrounding lands, a beautiful prospect is presented, extending several miles in every direction. No situation in all the west, could be selected more free from the ordinary causes of disease, or affording a better security for health. It is of easy access in every direction. The distance to Sandusky, upon Lake Erie, is *one hundred* miles, to which place a stage coach runs constantly from Mount Vernon, which lies within six miles of the college. The steam boats upon Lake Erie, in their trips to and from Buffalo and Detroit, touch constantly at Sandusky. In the other direction, it is *ninety* miles to Steubenville on the Ohio, and *one hundred and thirty* to Pittsburgh, in Pennsylvania. The great National Road, lately located through the state of Ohio, and the canal now constructing, which is designed to connect the waters of Lake Erie with the Ohio river, will both pass within about twenty-five, or thirty miles of the college.

One of the first and most important considerations with every parent, in removing his sons from under his own immediate and personal observation, in order that they may acquire an educa-

tion, should be to select for them a situation where their morals will be guarded by wholesome regulations. The plan of Kenyon College recommends itself by the care which has been bestowed upon this particular department. The following sentiments upon the subject were suggested by Bishop Chase to his Convention, and have been adopted into the existing regulations of the institution.

"By placing our seminary on lands of which it is itself the owner for some distance round, we shall possess, and, if we choose, we may exercise, a power as effectual as salutary—a power, by right of soil, to prevent the evils which otherwise often the best of collegiate laws cannot cure. Such is the nature of our civil government, that it must be employed rather in punishing than in preventing vice. Thus, of necessity, the wo falls more on the seduced than on the seducer. The tempted is punished, while the tempter, often, too often escapes unhurt. In schools and colleges placed in cities, and receiving students from abroad, these evils are most alarmingly apparent. Young men are often disgraced by punishment, and sometimes ruined by expulsion ; who, when compared with their seducers, are innocent —and those who enticed them from the paths of rectitude ought chiefly to suffer.

"There is a time in youth, when the body, not the mind, has attained maturity ; a time when, amid the storms of passion, reason's feeble voice is scarcely heard ; a time when inexperience blinds the eye, and pleasure like an opiate lulls the conscience fatally to sleep ; a time when the paths of sin, though they end in death, are by the arts of Satan strewed with flowers ; a time when all restraint, though imposed by Mercy's self, seems hard and galling :—there is in youth a time like this, and this is that which is commonly spent at college, when, for the want of means to prevent temptation, the young are most exposed to the seducements of wicked and designing persons. This is so true and so frequent, that, through a life of half a century, the greater part of it spent in being taught or in teaching others, there has been no one subject on which my mind has dwelt with deeper and more melancholy regret than this, namely, that there was not in our seminaries of learning some way invented, or some power reserved, by which temptation might be suppressed ; and thus vice prevented, or the tempter, for example's sake, more severely punished ;—some way, I say, by which our youth, when removed from the guardian eye of their parents, might contend with vice on more equal terms ; might be taught, at least, the use of weapons of self-defence, before they are brought as in our city colleges, to contend unarmed with the worst enemies of their happiness, those who find it their interest or malicious pleasure, to seduce them from their studies into vice and dissipation.

And here—may God be praised both for the suggestion and the way to accomplish it—this much desired means of preventing evils, which no collegiate laws can cure (till that cure comes too late,) is now before you. Put your seminary on your own domain ; be owners of the soil on which you dwell, and let the tenure of every lease and deed depend on the expressed condition, that nothing detrimental to the morals and studies of youth be allowed on the premises. This condition, whilst it secures good men for the first settlers, will ensure them such forever ; and in so doing, will close up the greatest, widest, and most fatal avenues to vice."

Another part of the plan of this college, cannot fail to secure for it a large share of public attention and approbation ; viz. the very reduced prices, at which education can be obtained. It is evident that in proportion as the expense of education is reduced, the facilities are increased : and the greater number of youth can enjoy its acknowledged advantages. This alone, in a new country, where the distinctions of rich and poor are hardly perceived, and where few are able to incur the cost of public education in any of the colleges already established, will secure for this an increased number of pupils. "Two small buildings (says the President in a late address to his convention,) very temporary in their nature, were erected at my own expense : which, together with my own dwelling, and farm house, we thought would accommodate all the students that would offer this year. But we have found it otherwise. Our present number is thirty, and had we buildings and other means to enlarge our establishment, that number would soon be doubled many times. Our prices have been for each year or *forty* weeks' term —for boarding and contingent expenses of candidates for Orders, - - - - - - - $50 00

For do. of Collegians, - - - - 70 00

For do. of Grammar School pupils, - - 60 00

"The above includes all expenses, except stationary, books, and clothing. Candidates for Orders pay no tuition. We glory in these reduced prices : and though it is evidently necessary that the boarding department be made to defray its own expenses, yet, conscientiously looking to the good of the public, especially of those worthy young men who are destitute of the means of obtaining advanced learning ; the very nature of our plan, of having our institution in the country surrounded by our own domain, abounding in every necessary of life, gives us reason to expect that these prices can always be kept at their present unexampled, and almost incredibly reduced rate."

Besides this, the payment of *five hundred* dollars at one time will secure the education of one student in the arts for the term of ten years, including his board and other contingent expenses,

with the exception of stationary, books, and clothing ; or two students for five years, or any other number at the same rate. The payment of *four hundred* dollars at one time, will secure the same privileges to one theological student, for ten years, two for five years, or a greater number in that proportion. The payment of *one hundred and fifty* dollars, will secure the education only, of one student for ten years, or two for five years, or a greater number in the same proportion.

One thousand dollars will be received as the foundation of a scholarship for the support of a candidate for orders : such scholarship to be named as its founder or founders may direct : the right of nomination to be in them and their assigns. The individual nominated, being subject to the regulations of the institution, to have the privileges above named, (viz. of education, board, and contingent expenses, with the exception of stationary, books and clothing, during the forty weeks' term of every year.)

It is the intention of the President, before he returns to Ohio, to make application to as many of the friends of learning and religion as he can, for such aid as they may be disposed to afford, towards the accomplishment of the above plan. Funds are now wanted to enable the trustees to erect the necessary buildings. The amount collected in England is pledged to the future support of the institution, and cannot with any propriety be appropriated to any other purpose. God has in a remarkable manner favoured this cause in that country, where at least *thirty thousand* dollars have been contributed. It remains to be determined whether His good Spirit will excite the same kindly feeling, and the same generous liberality on this side of the waters. It is his cause, begun and continued for the promotion of his glory. To him it is commended in faith and hope.

REMARKS, &c.

Bishop Chase, while in the discharge of his duties as a Christian Bishop, was constantly engaged in travelling through the diocese of Ohio, and when he considered the vast territory over which he was obliged to travel to visit the scattered sheep of his own spiritual charge, his heart sunk within him ; not only as he viewed the desolations of the Zion which he loved, but as he observed the general want of those means and privileges of education which concern the best interests of all society. From the time in which these matters pressed their painful weight upon his heart, the finger of Providence appears to have marked out the course which it became him as a Christian, and a philanthropist, to pursue. It happened that on one of these journies, when almost borne down by the fatigues of travel, and the still more acute distresses of a mind, which could not but be ill at ease, when the destitute condition of hundreds and thousands pressed upon it, a circumstance occurred, which seemed to flash the conviction on his mind, that it was his duty to try what could be done among the pious abroad, for the religious and even literary destitution, of that portion of the country into which his lot had been cast. The circumstance to which we allude is worthy to be mentioned, because it shows how distinctly marked may be the workings of God, even in matters which at first sight appear comparatively unimportant. The Journal of the Convention of Ohio for 1820, containing the Pastoral address of Bishop Chase, had reached England, and in the May number of the British Critic, for 1822, it was reviewed by the Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne ; and in this review there was a deep interest exhibited as it regards the spiritual prosperity of this country. An extract from this review was published in the Philadelphia Recorder, and brought to Bishop Chase under circumstances of the most touching interest. It was then that Bishop Chase, cheered by the knowledge of the sympathy which existed in England, determined to visit that country and present his claims. By many this was considered as a wild and visionary scheme ; by others it was opposed on other grounds ; but experience has proved that a wisdom from above directed the movement, and even the present results are marvellous in our eyes. When Bishop Chase arrived in England, a train of providences, which, if we were permitted to detail, would fill our readers with astonishment, prepared the way for his favourable reception : and after trials which would have appalled any but the man whose sole trust and confidence was in God, the interesting claims of religion and learning in Ohio were taken hold of by men who stand highest among the examples of Christian benevolence in England. Among those were lords Gambier, Kenyon and Bexley, and Sir Thomas Ackland, of the nobility ; Dr. Gaskin, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Marriott, and others—some of the most distinguished of the clergy and gentry. It may be well, however, to state, that an appeal addressed to the British public, was prepared by the Editors of the Christian Observer and Christian Guardian—by several of the officers of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge and of the Church Missionary Society—an appeal which eventuated in the raising of at least $30,000. With a portion of this, viz. $18,000, a tract of land has been purchased for a permanent location of the college—which, after one of its most munificent patrons, has been incorporated under the title of Kenyon College. The residue will be funded for the support of professors, &c. as the only means of their subsistence ; as it is determined, as will hereafter be perceived, to reduce the price of tuition so low as to render a complete course of education within the reach of all. The land which has been purchased, will eventually enrich the college—but at present how are college buildings to be raised ? Bishop Chase, in his appeal, asks that his countrymen should give for the benefit of religion and learning in Ohio, only one-third as much as has been given in England. *Ten thousand dollars* it is known will put up college buildings sufficient to accommodate at least 150 scholars, thus accomplishing what could not be accomplished in this section of our country for three times that sum. Ten thousand dollars will, in the posture in which the business now stands, raise a college in Ohio ; which shall dispense the blessings of education to millions of the future citizens of this republic, thus rendered better qualified to understand and appreciate the blessings of the liberty which they enjoy. And unless this money can be raised, it is feared that the whole scheme will be obliged to be abandoned : but so important is it that this thing should not be abandoned, that Bishop Chase has left Ohio, determined to make an effort to accomplish his purposes by an appeal to the liberality of the friends of the church—of religion generally, and of literature and science. Should this appeal not succeed in arousing a feeling of sympathy for the destitute of the west—should it be impossible to raise the sum of $10,000, there may be a failure in one of the noblest plans which has yet been devised to carry on the advancement of learning as a powerful auxiliary to religion. We can hardly allow ourselves to believe that our people to whom this appeal may be presented, will refuse to give, and that with liberality,

We can hardly believe that in a matter which will be of such material consequence to our own country, our own people will permit the strangers of another land so greatly to outstrip them in this march of beneficence. And it should serve to provoke us to love and to good works, to observe that even now, after $30,000 has been funded in England to provide for the permanent location and endowment of this college, there is yet a spirit there existing, of the most enlarged desire to act towards the accomplishment of this object. As we have been permitted to have access to some of the late correspondence of Bishop Chase, we shall give a few extracts, merely to exhibit the state of feeling which exists in England on the subject. The first is from a daughter of the celebrated Jones of Nayland.

"How earnestly have I wished it were in my power to testify my desire of assisting you, most dear sir, in your labour of love, with an offering more worthy of your regard :—but he who sees the heart, did not despise the widow's mite ; and I feel a degree of confidence that my most humble offering will not be disregarded by you. Did my *ability* keep pace with my *wishes*, the *units* would be converted into *hundreds* ;—but my heart is with you, and my humble prayers (in unison with those of your numerous more valuable friends in England and elsewhere) will never cease to be offered up while I have life, for your health, prosperity, and every blessing temporal and spiritual ; and may they be heard and graciously answered, through the merits of Him, 'whose you are,' and 'whom you serve.'"

The next is from a letter which accompanied a present of books for the library of Kenyon College.

"*Rev. Sir*—The books which accompany this are sent to you at the request of my dear wife, now, I trust, through the merits of her Redeemer, a saint in heaven ;—who had the privilege of seeing and conversing with you in the Chapter House in this city, where she was the only lady present, when you made the interesting communication of the object which led you to this country, and who felt deeply interested in the success of that object. That it may please the Great Head of the Church to bless your endeavours for the spiritual benefit of your native country, to his own glory, and to enrich yourself more and more with the manifold grace of His Holy Spirit, is the prayer of ———."

The next is from a letter of Admiral Lord Gambier, so well known, not only as engaged in all the religious charities in England, but also as having been one of the Commissioners at Ghent.

"Yours of——, gave me the same pleasure that every communication from you has ever been attended with since we first met in our earthly journey.

"I do hope and confidently trust that 'the Lord will provide,' and that you will be graciously supplied with abundant means to accomplish your great and pious design."

The next is from lord Kenyon, after whom the College is named.

"We cannot but heartily praise God for his goodness in so signally prospering your pious incessant endeavours to train up ministers for His blessed Son's flock in your Ohio. The Bishop of London, in the hurry of his visitation, writes—'The success of Bishop Chase's establishment gives me great pleasure ; I hope it may go on and prosper, and finally give a decided ascendancy in those newly peopled countries to the purest profession of faith, and the best form of Church Government.' The Archbishop of Canterbury, writes—'I thank you for the extracts from the letters of Bishop White and Bishop Chase. The zeal in the cause of Christianity evidenced by both is most satisfactory ; and in the unformed condition of the Church in America, most necessary.'"

The above extracts from lord Kenyon's letter, however, do not shew the full extent of his zeal for Christ. In the same letter he expresses his willingness to advance 4000*l.* sterling, for the 4000 acres of land which the trustees wish to dispose of, provided the advance should be necessary. He speaks of the inconvenience of his doing so, but declares "no private sacrifice of my own shall weigh with me"—if the cause be at hazard. Here is a nobility greater than kings can bestow !

Bishop White's letter, referred to above, is supposed to be one from him to Bishop Chase, in which the following language is used :

"It gratifies me to find, from various publications, that your College is in successful progress. Unquestionably our source of Ministers for the Western States, must be the education of natives of those regions.

"That, under the blessing of heaven, your exertions toward this work may be effectual, is the wish and prayer of your affectionate brother, WM. WHITE."

The next is from lord Bexley, (formerly Mr. Vansittart.)

"We have seen abundant reason to admire the workings of Providence, which has eminently favoured the good work in which you are engaged. You will see in the paper which I have now sent you, how much is doing in this and other parts of the world, and how many unforeseen and hitherto unknown channels, the Divine Wisdom seems to be opening for the diffusion of light and truth. We have abundant reason to be thankful that the nations to which we belong are uniting their efforts in so many ways in promoting this great work, which, I trust, will bring them more closely to each other."

The next is from the daughter of a highly respectable Clergyman. At the time of writing it she was but about 14 years of age; and so great was her interest that by her industry she raised nearly $35 towards the object.

"May I beg of you to give my affectionate love to your children; and to tell them how little deserving I feel myself of their love, and of my most honourable title, "Mary Ohio." I wish it were in my power to prove myself better entitled to one and the other; but I believe I shall easily gain credence when I say, that to repay to Ohio one iota of those blessings which I have received from her, would be a real happiness to me. Of this your infant Zion may rest assured, that my voice will ever be joined with those of her sincere friends, in imploring blessings of God for her.—I think that one who can give so little, ought not to take so much of what is so invaluable to her; and, therefore, I will infringe no longer on your precious time, than to thank you once more for your great kindness to me; who can only wish you well, and can plead your cause in no other way, than by sometimes whispering, there is a 'Rose in the West,' whose head is drooping for want of watering, and her stem bending for want of propping."

Throughout these letters are interspersed the most striking expressions of veneration and love for the Rt. Rev. Bishop, to whom they are addressed. The strongest of these we withhold, and permission to publish the above short extracts would not have been requested by us, but from a conviction that the Christian spirit they breathe, and the expanded benevolence they manifest, would profit, and at the same time go to show that the love of the Gospel is confined to no particular circumstances of outward condition. The spirit once renewed, and the man is as a little child at the feet of Jesus, whether he be first lord of the English Treasury of an humble cottager.

Among the contributors was Hannah More, who took a very deep interest in the plans of Bishop Chase, and whose individual subscription was nearly $100.

We have given these extracts, and mentioned these facts, to show the excitement which this subject produced in a foreign land, and if such was the interest abroad, would it not be strange if no corresponding feeling was produced at home? It would be disgraceful to our own country, if, with the example of British benevolence before us to so great an amount as that of $30,000, we should permit this noble design to be paralyzed, for the want of sufficient liberality among ourselves to raise the sum of $10,000, which would bring the whole into immediate and successful operation.

Among the various plans of religious and literary beneficence which are from time to time placed before the attention of the public, we consider this as having claims of a very paramount consideration. It looks to the permanent establishment of a literary institution whose great praise is, that it is based on the sure foundation of Christianity, and that from it will flow in one broad and fertilizing river, the mingled streams of learning and religion. As the western states ascend in the scale of political importance, they should grow in the means of disseminating the blessings of a chastened literature, and a pure christianity; and as in the infancy of those states, and in the rapidity of their growth, it is impossible for the inhabitants to devote as much from among themselves, as may be necessary to accomplish these desirable and infinitely important objects, it appears the obvious duty, and should be the pleasure, of the Christian patriot, to lend the aid of his exertions, and devote a share of the property with which God has blessed him, to further those objects, which, if they can be carried into execution, must, in the providence of God, secure to present and future generations, virtue and happiness. May the Lord incline the hearts of all to estimate the importance of, and to cherish accordingly, this great and interesting concern.

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